



Eusarsiella zostericola

Ostrocod

Threat scores

1. Ecological impact
 - Competes with native species for resources
 - Although it is small in size, yet will be retained on 0.5 mm sieves, it is larger and more fecund than those of studied North American populations (Bamber 1987b)
2. Invasive potential
 - The species has a low rate of dispersal, mainly by benthic adults which are capable of swimming - the juveniles are non-dispersive
3. Geographic extent
 - Locally patchy

Geography and Habitat

1. Native: US Atlantic Coast
2. Introduced: Washington, Oregon, California
- Habitats
 - Marine, fouling communities

Invasion Pathways

1. Hull/Surface fouling
2. Stocking in open water - oyster farming
3. Ballast water and sediments

Non-Native Locations

1. 57- OR, WA, Vancouver
2. 58- Northern California

Sources

1. Molnar, Jennifer, et al. 2008. "Assessing the global threat of invasive species to marine biodiversity." *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment*. 6 (9), pp. 485-492.
2. <http://conserveonline.org/workspaces/global.invasive.assessment>